Independence Day at the Capital-A Gene Annesty Expected-General Acquiescence in the Settlement of the Cabinet Crisis-The Plot to Poison Ortega-The Authorities Abetting Bandits-Telegraph from Mon-tercy to Sultillo-The Approaching Teple

Campaign.

Mexico, Sept. 15, 1863.

To-morrow is the day we celebrate in Mexico the anniversary of the initiatory movement which resulted in the freedom of the nation from Spanish rule after 200 years of subjection and taxpaying to a foreign potentate. To-night at midnight, after three hours of orations, poems, music, canhonading, beliringings, mays and pulque, Don Benito Juarez, the President of the Republic of Mexico, carrying in his hand the may of Hidalgo or its tatured remains, will march down the centre aisle of the National theatre into the street, accompanied by his Cabinet and other distinguished officers, starting from the same stage or platform upon which valero, the Spanish actor, and Sanford & Courtney's acrobatic troupe, with the inimitable Airco, fresh from New York, have been recently delighting Mexican audiences, and where a year ago General O'Horan was tried and seceived his sentence of death. A rumor has prevailed of late—which has, however, been contradicted by some of the city press—that President Juarez intended to issue a proclamation of amnesty to late imperialists on this anniversary day. There are not a few Mexicans who claim that the peaceful condition of the country is such that a like preclamaa few Mexicans who claim that the peaceful con-dition of the country is such that a like proclama-tion can be made with safety to the nation, and that it would inspire confidence in a large part of the community who now feel uncertain as to the line of onduct which the government may at any moment dopt for the nation, and consequently hide their spital or leave it unemployed, thus lessening the ossable revenues of the country.

The recent action of the Supreme Court in voting the sanction to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada to take the port-

consider the state of the control of such duties has elicited no criticisms or unfriendly comments from the opposition press, which a few months since were so full of denunciations at the possibility of such a termination of the ministerial crisis. Although the President had not made known is intentions, yet it is generally conceded that exobernacion (Government, or Interior).

The papers have been full of all manner of reports

n regard to General Cauto and his connection with he late assassination of General Patoni. The fatest eports which are entitled to repetition are that the hooting of Patoni was a retailation for the death of Jolonel Miguel Cruz-Aedo, for which his friends claim Ortega and Patoni are responsible. It is de-clared that General Cauto has finally thrown the lity upon his superior officers, not desig-

clared that General Cauto has finally thrown the responsibility upon his superior officers, not designating whom, whether General Corons, the commander of the division of the west or the War Department here. General Cauto claims the privilege of being tried by the Congress. The above rumor gives good ground for another previously mentioned in one of my letters that Ortega was to have been assassinated also. Appropos, the paper La Ligera, of Tilatenango, gives currency to a statement that an attempt has been made to poison General Ortega, but was unsuccessful, though the intended victim was very lil in consequence.

Colonel Piguereros, who was formerly of the imperial Mexican army, lately landed at Vera Cruz and has been sent under guard to the capital, where he will soon arrive. The object of this, on the part of the government, is not known—possibly the hope of learning something from him of the late fillbustering movements in Havana.

Another case of kidnapping occurred two days since near the city. A French gentleman was carried off; but one of the party of kidnappers was captured, by name Santlago Lovar. An effort, it is said, will be made to compel him to denounce his commades and their hiding places. The affair may possibly have resulted from the regret or refusal of the authorities to arrest the two robbers of the Piedad, who some weeks since shot three balls into Mr. Morner, who was going home from business, just outside the city. Mr. Morner substantiated his identification of the two would-be murderers and robbers; but the responsible authorities refuse to arrest them, although their attention has been called to it by the press of this city as well as by Mr. Morner. The prefect of Chalco sets a worthy example by refusing the right of burial within his jurisdiction to the body of Juido Lopez, the distinguished bandit, who recently suffered the penalty of his crimes. It is said his mother has arrived here to appeal to the general government in the matter.

Exequatur has been conceded to Mr. James White,

The accompanying slip, which I take from the light AIA., gives the rumor in regard to Tepic:—
Several grave rumors are affect about the Tepic having been comple broglio. Some say that government will open so the campaign at once, and that the troops of the

abrogue. Some say the seampaign at once, and that the troops of the irst, Second, Third, and Fourth military divisions ill take part in the war.

Lozada recently reviewed 15,000 men. So say thers. Also, that General Leonardo Marquez is exceted to land at San Bias shortly. He is to prolaim Santa Anna or himself. This latter plan will the simpler and handler. cam esants anna or himself. This latter plan will be the simpler and handler.

One thing certain is that the telegraph has been heavily taxed to transmit the official despatches on this Tepic question that have passed between the lainister of Gobernacion and the Governor of Ja-liero."

Case of General Cauto-He Is Imprisoned— The People Aroused in Favor of Protecting the Roads-Opening of Congress.

HAVANA, Sept. 26, 1868.

The Spanish steamer Marsella arrived at this port yesterday, having left Vera Cruz on the 20th and Sisal on the 22d. She brings mail dates from the

The semi-monthly review of the Diario Official ongratulates the country and the government on the improved condition of affairs. The Trast &-Union says:—"A final and complete pacification; the principal chiefs of the revolt of the Sierra seekthe bands of Honorato Dominguez and Prieto; dis-order receding at the approach of real tranquility— such is the state of affairs offered to the contemplaench is the state of amairs offered to the contempla-tion of the government." The other journals of the capital speak in the same strain, yet most unfortu-nately the details furnished us from various sections of the country afford small foundations for these beautiful pictures, recounting the old stories of dis-content, robberies and assassinations.

In Sonora and other localities, forces were being

organized for the protection of the roads, and the people seemed to have become thoroughly aroused in this matter.

There had been a cancus of the opposition and in-dependent members of Congress to determine the course to be pursued during the session. A very general disposition was manifested to uphoid the

In Orizava there had been a meeting of the citizens to consider the deplorable condition of trade. An address to Congress was drawn up urging upon that body an early resumption of the work on the rail-

body an early resumption of the work on the railgood.

La Linterna Magica, of Zacatecas, in its issue of
the 6th, says it was reported that the garrison of Durango had pronounced against the authorities.

The Legislature of Yacatan had addressed a memorial to the national Congress showing the imperative necessity to the State of a quick termination to
the war of races going on there and setting forth the
means necessary to the end.

The court martial that tried Lieutenant Colonel
Esteves and others, accused of conspiracy against
the life of the President, acquitted them and ordered
them to be released.

The greater part of the prisoners taken during the
recent insurrections in Vern Crus have been set at
liberty, nothing worthy of detention having been
found against them.

Depredations by the Apache Indians in the northern part of the reputic are reported.

The military commandant of Tampleo is charged
with enlisting citizens as soldiers and incorporating
them among his troops. The municipality has demanded an explanation in the name of the law and
expect such as have been enlisted to be set at liberty.
The commandant had simply acknowledged receipt
of address.

As stated by telegraph Congress opened its session

The commandant had simply acknowledged receipt of address.

As stated by telegraph Congress opened its session on the evening of the 17th. The assassination of Patoni and the accusations against Cauto were considered in secret session. The government of Durange accuse Canto and the deputies from that State second the accusation. In this connection i may state that news had arrived that General Guerra had taken command of the troops in Durange and had notified the government that Cauto claimed to have acted in accordance with private orders in shooting Patoni, and that he claimed his privilege, as a Deputy, to be tried only by Congress. The government ordered him reduced to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

On the 18th Congress had under consideration the Organic law of the federal district.

It is said that the government proposes to submit sew rates of tariff.

CUBA.

Banking Extraordinary-Official Ansonn ment of the Spanish Insurrection—The Navy Disloyal—Rumors of an Insurrection in Puerto Principe.

It will be recollected that in the month of December, 1807, the American brig Crimes was fined in the port of Sagus the sum of \$551 21 for an alleged nonempliance with certain regulations. This fine has been reduced to \$25 at the instance of Acting Vice

Consul H. R. de la Reintrie.

The Bank Español of this city was recently called upon by the home government for an advance of \$2,000,000, and, not having on hand a great quantity of surplus funds, was about declining to comply with the demand. Before doing so, however, an interview was had with the Captain General, who, in

with the demand. Before doing so, however, an interview was had with the Capitain General, who, in order to assist the bank to comply, authorized it to issue notes to the amount of \$1,000,000, which was accordingly done, although the decree trespassed on the prerogative of the home government. As soon as this became known to the public the shares of the bank depreciated and now stand at four per cent less than they did a fortnight ago.

The military guard over the building in Holgain containing the public funds recently succeeded in getting hold of the cash box during the night and made off with it. The amount taken is not ascertained, nor have the thieves been discovered.

The official statement of the moneys received in all the custom houses of the island during the month of Angust is published. As compared with the same month of last year a decrease is shown. The following are the figures:—1807, August, \$846,103; 1808, August, \$598,145; decrease, \$47,902.

The papers of the city publish the following telegram from the home government in Madrid to the Captain General. Thus is something entirely new, as heretofore the authorities here have not furnished official documents of any character to the press. The despatch is as follows:—

Maden, Sept. 21, 1888.

To the Captain General. Or Hayanat.—

The following is also published:—

OFFIGIAL TELRORAM FROM MADRIN, Sept. 22, 1863.
The insurrection having concentrated in the province of Seville, the Marquia of Novalishes has collected a large force near Cordoba for the purpose of attacking that city. The mutiny of Alicante is suppressed, and that of Santander will be to-morrow. Great bravery and enthusiasm inspire the troops of Arragon, Andlusia and Valencia. The tranquillity of the capital is secured.

CONCHA.

President of the Council of Ministers.

A variety of rumors are aftoat here in reference to the troubles in Spain, and it is doubtless with a view of piacing a quietus on these that the authorities have determined to give publicity to the ordicial depatches from the seat of government. Yesterday a despatch came over the cable in reference to matters in Spain, which was suppressed by the authorities. It is stated that its tenor was to the effect that Prim had a respectable force on the frontief and that his intention was to march on the capital, and that his intention was to march on the capital, and that he counted on the co-operation of one of the men-of-war. I may state here that, for the first time in the history of Spain, there is much dissatisfaction and disloyalty in the Spanish navy.

There is a rumor atoat, to which I attach little credence, that a Cuban, owner of 100 negroes at Puerto Principe, had given them their freedom and had placed himself at their head for the purpose of abolishing slavery and freeing the island of the Spanish yoke. It is further stated that he has been arrested and brought to this city in irons.

Baron Heppel, agens of the International Oceanic Telegraph Company, has arrived on business connected with his position. He leaves to-day on the Missouri for New York.

HAYTI.

General Lafout Before Jacmel-Saget at St. Marc-Rebel Defeats-Protection Promised

Our latest advices from Hayti are to the 5th inst. Helopherne Lafont is said to have a force of 16,000 men before Jacmel. He has in the meantime issued an amnesty proclaiming a free pardon to all insur-gents, with the exception of the principal rebel lead-ers. At the same time he has warned the people that if in three days the town is not surrendered to him he will attack and take it by force. Gonates, Mole St. Nicholas, Cape Haytien, L'Archale and other towns of the north continue loyal to Sainave and his

Nissage Saget keeps at St. Marc, continually sending out some unfortunates that are sure to be shot by the troops of Sainave as they completely surround the town. At Jeremie a reaction favorable to Sainave has occurred recently. The water supply having been completely cut off the people will be forced to surrender; but the retroops, commanded by General VII Lubin, com-pletely defeated the insurrectionists under Generals Lynch and Faubert—in fact, they not only routed the rebels, but recaptured Drouillard, Petionville and Croix des Bouquets. Port au Prince has thereby been relieved from the continuous cannonading which was kept up for months past and the storekeepers have resumed business. Lynch and Faubert made their escape by the steamer Liberté to St. Marc; but as the combined attack of the government

made their escape by the steamer Liberté to St.
Marc; but as the combined attack of the government
is intended to take the town it is not improbable that
both be captured. Salnave and Vil Lubin appear to
carry victory wherever they bend their way. If the
only object of the malcontents be self-aggrandizement they have received a severe lesson,
such as no man in Harti before Salnave
has been able to give them. It will allow
the government to quietly proceed in its
work of reconstruction, and then there will be a
spiendid field open to enterprising foreigners for
business and agricultural pursults. Aux Cayes is
completely surrounded. If it has not fallen yet there
is every likelihood that it soon will.

Salnave has issued several ordinances, decrees
and notices. On the 22d of August notice was given
to the foreign and loyal native residents in all the
towns in possession of the insargents, directing
them to report themselves to the generals commanding the government forces, who would afford
them protection before the combined attack was to
be made by the Unops and vessels of war. Another
notice by the Chief of Police informs the people that
it having come to his knowledge that counterfelt
notes of one fundred gourdes each were circulated
in the capital the police were busy in discovering
and bringing to justice the malefactors, upon whom
the greatest rigor of the law would be visited.

Prociamations of amnesty have been issued by
President Salnave and General Vil Lubin, which only
excude the chief leaders of the revolution.

The inhabitants of the town of Grand Bois have
declared in favor of Salnave. The general feeling
prevailing was that tranquility would be restored
very soon throughout the republic.

The cacos were completely routed by the troops of
Salnave in the district of Force Rouge and Mirabalaia, compelling them to make a hasty retreat towards Carbas.

Beven prisoners were shot in Aux Cayes.

The government had raised \$10,000 by the forced
loan, the balance had not yet come forward. It had
made

bought 3,000 bags coffee for paper money and then selling them for foreign gold.

Bombastic Proclamation of General Halmave, Sainave has issued the following proclamation:—

Sylvain Sainave, President of Hayti, to the people and the army:—
Hayrinns—When I returned from exile to place myself at the head of my companions in arms to schieve the triumph of the glorious revolution of 1868, I dreamed only of the happiness of my country, not of the honor of governing it. God is my witness that I hesitated, mistrusting my youth, in no way deceiving myself as to the difficulty of the task when the Chief Magistracy of the State was offered to me. But yielding to the entreaties of my companions in arms—yielding to the entreaties of system at a later period betrayed me, yielding above all to popular enthusiasm, to that manifestation of the love of the people with which I am honored, who have always found me and will ever find me ready to respond to their sysmons, I consented in some manner to accept the Presidency, and I made a promise to myself and to God to consecrate all my time, to work with all my soul, so worthly accomplish my mission until the expiration of the term which was assigned to me. The prespective of my country from that period became a necessity for me—it was the goal to look forward to. Inspired also by the high principles which we had proclaimed in the revolution, I summoned around me all the mest eminent mest of those principles, so as by their aid the better to arrive at and apply them to the goneral administration of the nand—what say I —before even my election to the

at and apply them to the general administration of the nation.

But scarcety had I taken the reins of State in hand—what say I?—before even my election to the Chief of the Magistracy when already factionists—persons not long ago obscure and ignorant—lacted by the machinations of a political party which desoluted and ruined the country, whom I fought to the death and overthrew by the aid of God and of the people—already, I say, factionists had taken up arms, dispersed themselves in the woods, inciting the population, compelling them by force to rise and marching from village to village, spreading desoistion and piliage. Alasi those scene of unspeakable horror—who would have believed it?—found an echo, a sympathetic echo, among those called by the na-

on to co-operate with me in scorring the weil being approperty of the country.

Nevertheless, consulting only my courage and my solve to crush on all sides, wherever they premed themselves, the enemies of the country. I
ent in pursuit of these rebes in those remote
crests, so difficult of access. Six months of conant struggle, and always vitorious, six months of
cril and of glory for myself and the brave officers
ad soldiers who accompanied me and shared with
e without finching those painful privations, those
metimes terrible dangers, six months, to sum up,
self-denial for the country, enabled me to restore

sure me that you know how to judge and that you have known how to discriminate who were the enemies of the republic.

Haytiens I have sworn before God to support your rights, and to work for your prosperity towards and against everything. Have confidence: reasure yourselves. I will be a terror for the enemies of public order, the disturbers, the disseminators of discord. And all of you who have been led astray by false promises raily around me. Return: my heart is sumiciently large to have a place for you all therein. It will be on the day which succeeds victory that you will see if I know how to love and forgive. And you, my valiant army, my valorous companions in arms, let me concratulate you in the presence of the nation for your noble conduct! Courage and perseverance! Aiready our enemies no longer hold any importance in our eyes. They have just paid dearly for their foolbardy rashness in haying wished to invest the capital. Petionville, Oroix des Bouquets, the plain of Cul-de-Sac are in possession of our troops. The enemy files on all sides in trouble and confusion. All these happy results are due to your courage, to your fidelity to the law, and, believe it also, in your devotion and confidence in me. Soldiers! now that your triumph is assured, show yourselves as great and generous after the victory as you have been terrible in combat. Let those of our misled brethren who fall into your power be treated with humanity and friendliness. Let them learn by your conduct towards them to love you as much as you taught them during war to fear and tremble before you. Haytiens, I appeal to your fear and tremble before you. Haytiens, I appeal to your towards them to love you as much as you taught them during war to fear and tremble before you. Haytiens, I appeal to your desired and tremble before you. Haytiens, I appeal to your the library to dear commanders to receive and protect all those who may return to legitimate authority.

Long live the national palace of Port au Prince, the 2d of September, 1888, in the six

order!
Given at the national palace of Port au Prince, the
2d of September, 1888, in the sixty fifth year of independence.
S. SALNAVE.

ST. DOMINGO

The Palse Report of Cabral's Death-The Kingston Story About Him-Baczist Barbari-tics-The Political Situation.

St. Domingo to the 6th.

The Boletin Oficial of the 5th reiterates the statement of the death of General Cabral, basing its conclusion on a loose statement made in the periodical El Pais of Cape Haytien that Cabral, surrounded by the troops of the Haytien government, had to surrender, and, with those who accompanied him, pay dear for his enterprise. The facts, however, of Cabrai's arrival in Kingston and his having written Caorar's arrival in Kingson and the supposed tak-to friends in Cubs subsequent to his supposed tak-ing off clearly shows that the statement of his death is false and was started for political purposes. The Diario de Cuba of the 18th says that Cabral had not arrived there, as was expected, but there had come his secretary and General Luperon, who were en roste for St. Thomas on matters of service with a view to carrying on the war in St. Domingo. A correspondent writing from Kingston on the 13th, says:—"The General Cabral, ex-President of St. Domingo, has arrived here without receiving any important demonstration on the part of the people, and it is said that the object of his wist is a mystery. Others intimate that he comes for the purpose of buying a

that the object of his visit is a mystery. Others intimate that he comes for the purpose of buying a
large amount of arms and powder, which he proposes
to pay for, one-half in cash and the other in notes,
sayable when he shall return to the administration
of St. Domingo.

General Belisario Curiei, prisoner in St. Domingo,
had received his passport from Baez, with permission to establish himself at such foreign port as the
government may indicate.

The President, with a number of his Ministers, had
been on a visit to Victoria. After an inspection of
the place and works he attended a Te Deum, at which
the officiating elergyman pronounced a discourse
eulogizing the Chief Magistrate.

The political situation has not improved and the
greatest abscontent prevails among the people on ac-

The political situation has not improved and the greatest discontent prevails among the people on account of the vindictive policy pursued by Baez towards the families of those inimical to him, his vengeance extending even to the wives and children of those opposed to him as far back as 1857, and numerous are the outrages, the barbarities recounted as perpetrated by him and his satellites.

It is stated that Baez has asked of Spain her guarantee to enable him to raise a loan in Europe.

ST. THOMAS.

The United States Gunbeat Huren Disabled— Provisions Scarces Robberles—Gold Queta-tion—Tennago—Drodyht in Porto Rice.

The United Stave gunboat Huron put into this port on the 6th inst. com Barbados, having sustained much injury in her backinery on her way home to New York—disabled and to be put out of service after having served her time on his west coast of South America. Size carries home the objects of the Kansas, whose term of service has expired. The Huron salled for Norfolk Island, 13th inst.

The drought is now fairly over. For some days

of the Kansas, whose term of service has expired. The Huron sailed for Norfolk Island, 13th Inst.

The drought is now fairly over. For some days past we have had abundant and heavy rains. Now there is a large supply of water and everything is looking green and fresh. There is, however, a great scarcity of provisions and wholesome food. Very few arrivals take place now of cattle or supplies for the market.

The "floating" dock has been attached and given into possession of Mr. Murphy, the diver, who had some bills come back protested.

Monday, the 7th, was the anniversary of the birthday of the Queen of Demmark. Saiutes were fired from the fort at an early hour in the morning and at noon, and the Vice Governor held a levèe.

Three daring robberles have been committed here lately, the burglars carrying off small from chests and breaking them open on the hills da. On the 4th an iron safe containining a large sum of money and valuable jeweiry was carried off and the foliowing day the owner was assaulted in broad day time by some negroes and severely besten.

The English brigantine Fred Clarke arrived here on the 10th under jurymasts, thirty-four days out from New York. There was also a death on board—Mr. Boocas, a Danish official, who came as passenger.

American gold commands 1% a 2% per cent premium; Spanish doubloons, \$16 32 a \$16 50 each.

Exchange on London, bank raice, \$5 06 a \$6 07% for ninety days.

**Tonnage scarce and demand active for both United States and Europe. Many orders on hand. Soeking vessels can get remunerative raices.

At Ponce up to the 8th inst. the severe drought

THE COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The interesting letter published in the Herald of Sunday exposes in a masterly manner the absurdity of the pretensions advanced by the Commercial Navigation Company in the promises of its President to build steamers that will cross the Atlantic in two to three days less time than the fastest ships of the for-

scheme to the discussion of experts in those impor-tant branches, I propose, with your permission, to examine its financial and commercial prospects as

By a special act of Congress the Postmaster General is authorized to contract with the Commercial Navigation Company for the transportation of United States mails to Europe, the compensation for the service being limited to the amount of postages earned on mail matter carried by the steamers, with the proviso that no leiters are to be detained over other mail days for transmission.by this line. The steamers will therefore be entitled to the mail matter which may be received at the Post Office be-tween their own salling hour and the salling hour of tween their own sailing hour and the sailing hour of the next preceding mail steamer. United States mails are now forwarded by the Hamburg, Cunard, Bremen and Inman lines, sailing on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of every week, and leaving only Monday and Friday without a mail departure. If the Commercial Company select Monday as their sailing day they will receive the letters, &c., which may be collected at the Post Office between twelve M. on Saturday and twelve M. on Monday. This is all the advantage in the shape of mail earnings which the special act confers, and it is neither more or less than that which any American company providing suitable steamers for mail service would receive from the Post'Office Department under the general act of 1853. As far as the question of compensation goes the special act in behalf of the Commercial Company coniers no special privileges and grants no special subsidy. Its passage was a superfluous waste of time and legislation. Under our postal treaties with Great Britain, Germany, &c., the United States now control the outward mails only, the mails this way being under the control and management of the governments on the other side of the Atlantic. The letter postage to Great Britain was reduced from twenty-four cents to twelve conts at the beginning of this year, and a corresponding reduction was made in the postages to other coun-

Collecte reports of the second control of the body and the second collected control of the second collected collecte

time of salting. Ten collars each for 56,000 e grant's would make a poet y acquisition to the or pany's treasury, and if this sum can be collected to the first steam of is laid the transition deserved special mention in the Presider enumeration of the novel features of his new li The President assures us that this directors a stockholders of the commercial Company "we among the property of the commercial Company" we among the collection of the commercial Company "we among the collection of the commercial Company". before the keel of the first mean of the President counteration of the novel features of his new list the President assures in that the directors and slockholders of the teorimercial company "are among our most worthy citizena." We are quite a "liling to accept his opinion on that head; but it is also evident that some of them are among our most sanguine citizens, and they are, in fact, men of such extremely sanguine temperament that disappointment is very likely to overtake them and interfere with the perfect completion of what apparently looks very easy to them. It would be very unjust to suspect such monorable citizens of any intention to wrong their fellow men, especially the poor emigrant, "the heavily tasked and poorly paid mechanical abover and farmer of the crowded countries of the Old World" but these honorable gentlemen cannot, like Sir Boyle Rooke's bird, be in two places at once, and they must necessarily employ agents to transact much of their business abroad. It is not given to many of us to be perfect in all things, and if the directors are a bit less profound in their knowledge of human nature than they are of matucal affairs, unworthy agents may impose upon their confidence and bring about a catastrophe that will damage not only the company, and the worthy gentlemen who are connected with it, but our "common country," and those "humble and industrious classes of the Old World," for whose welfare the company express such pralseworthy solicitude. If, for example, the agents in Sweden and Prussia, who engage those cooks are an intended to the more many in the proposed of bunds seni out to them for negotiation on hypothecation, it if just possible that the losses thus incurred might delay the construction of the scenaries and force the incuming emigrants to remain under the heal of the "oppressor" a classification of the scenaries and consults in the way of any American steading company that may hereafter be established. Considering the hings of any affect our general credit as well as the credits

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The ever memorable capture of New Orleans by Admirals Farragut and Porter, in 1862, by the brave and intrepid sailors and marines under their command, and the results that followed, so beneficial to the Union and the restoration of peace in the country, must still be fresh in the memory of your and ever will be looked upon as one of the most brilliant exploits of the naval force during the war, and will be recorded in the archives of the great deeds of the United States that have since been

handed down to posterity.

Forts Jackson and St. Philip were looked upon as forts Jackson and st. rhind were tooked, apply impregnable, so much so that when viewed by one of the British naval commanders he pronounced their capture an utter impossibility. But this in no wise daunted the soldierly spirit of the brave Farragut capture an utter impossibility. But this in no wise daunted the soldierly spirit of the brave Farragut and Porter, nor yet the men under their command; for despite of all the batteries erected by sea and by land, and although the rebeis had their works strongly guarded by iron-clads, gunboats and all the necessary implements of war, the master mind of a Farragut, aided by that of a Porter, on the sixth day, and after spending shot and shell to an immense amount, became masters of the place and opened up a direct communication with Grant at Vicksburg, which prostrated and demolished all the enemy's strongholds for fully 700 miles. The rebei rams, flotillas and mortars all gave way, and there was nothing left-but a fearful foreboding in the future.

But our object here is not so much to record the renown and well known and acknowledged bravery of the saliors and men as to make inquiry into what has become of the property which they then so gloriously wen and to which they are by every just and legitimate law of the United States entitled. Thousands fell in action and thousands survived the din of battle and the clash of arms; but up to the present moment they have not received a single cent of prize money, which was so dearly won by them throughout many a hard fought day, through the heavy bombardments of Farragut and Forter.

Some are pleased to say that the Judicary Committee of the war are to blame, and others, again, aver that it requires a special act of Congress to mete out the prize money. One thing, however, is certain and stands before the eyes of the people of the United States—that the property has been sold, that it has realized from \$10,000,000 to \$10,000,000, and why not, then, have it portioned fairly off and distributed among the captors as they become entitled to it. Many who took part in the valorous deeds of the six days referred to have gone to the place from whence no traveller returns, and many still yet survive to recount the glorious deeds of those six days, numbers of whom are in a very m

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Fresh Outbreak of the Indians on the Plains—Appearance of War—Extermination the Cry—The Necessity of a Policy—Distribu-tion of Troops—Reinforcements—The Death of Lieutenant Heecher. FORT LEAVENWORFA, Kansas, Sept. 27, 1868.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sept. 27, 1808.

The unexpected and aggravating form of the fresh outbreak of the Indians within the limits of the Department of the Missouri has once more infused the spirit of war in the breasts of the troops occupying the vast region between the Platte and the Arkansas rivers. The restless Sheridan, as the commander of the department, promises no want of activity of lacking resolution to strike at once. The cry of was has already gone torth, and hardly had this unavoidable determination been made known than such troops as were at hand were despatched to the field and Sheridan himself hatens to Fort Hays with a handful of men nearly three hundred miles within the enemy's territory.

is a very bitter feelings of hostility on the part of the whites towards the revolting Indians, and extermination seems to be the general cry as the surest, most economical and specifies means of putting an end to the increases outbreaks occurring at short intervals. Whether this would be the proper policy requires a more familiar insight into the causes of the uprising than I am now prepared to give. That something of a decisive character must be done is unquestionable. By is upon these interior plains, in the recesses of these miliar insight into the causes of the apprising than it am now prepared to give. That smething of a decisive character must be done is unquestionable. It is upon these interior plains, in the recesses of these mountain barriers, that the dominion of race and mechanical industry now struggles for existence. The question is, then, do the requirements of civilization, the inexorable demands of progress, call for extermination, or could not a policy less sanguinary and far more philantinopic be adopted? These are the last desperate efforts of a once noble race strugtling against fate, with their doom fairly sealed and placed before their eyes, yet brave enough not to fear meeting it as long as one of that race lives to strike in opposition. These questions address themselves equally to the magnanimity of the government, interests of our civilization and the security of our citizens. They should be incorporated into a policy towards the Indian tribes, and whatever that policy might be it should at least be rigorously enforced. I hope at some future period, after carefully investigating the subject, to show precisely the present relations of the tribes inhabiting the plains towards the national government, and how far it would be desirable to remodel them absolutely at all cost of life or money, in order to make way for the more useful and enduring work of enlightened government and established and industrious society.

With a view to checking immediately the spread of hostilities threatened by the vigorous attack upon Colonel Forsythe's camp in the vicinity of the Republican Fork; two companies A, D, E, P, G and I, Of the Seventh Cavalry, Brevet Brigadier General Aired Sully, Lieutenant Colonel Third infantry, commanding the district; companies B, C, F, G and K, Tonth cavalry, Brevet Hays, also commanding the district; companies B, C, F, G and K, Tonth cavalry, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel The Hambard, Captain Fifth United States infantry, commanding, acting as ecort to General Sheridan. Within the district there are a

the adjoining Department of the Platts. General O. C. Augur, commanding other troops, will arrive, f. occasion requires, in order to secure a prompt suppression of the outbreak.

The most reliable information on the subject confines the Indian hostility up to this time to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, with, at least, the acquiescence, if not the actual support, of the Bloux tribes, numbering in the aggregate between three and four thousand warriors. These three tribes, together with the Comanche, constitute the most resiless and uncontrollable element of the indian population of the Plains. They are daring horsemen and brave in battle, and their cunning and strategy makes them not only a formidable, but a willy cnemy.

Headquarters to-day have been in constant expect tation of fuller particulars from Colonel Forsyther command, but at this moment nothing has been received. Every confidence, however, is expressed in the arrival of timely success and travescoped the research of the

less Indians.

There is universal sorrow felt over the loss of Liontenant F. W. Beecher, who died of wounds received in the recent Indian attack on Colonel Forsythe's command. Lieutenant Beecher was born in Louisiana and, it is said, was a nephew of Henry Ward Beecher. He was about thirty years of age. Refore entering the regular army he was brevet captain of volunteers, and during the rebellion was conspicuous for daring in battle. At Gettysburg he was severely wounded in the leg and had an operation performed which, though saving the limb, left at shorter than the other, which occasioned a lameness. On November 29, 1864, Lieutenant Beecher was appointed to the regular army from civil life, and registered from Massachusetts with the rank of second lieutenant of infantry. On July 28, 1868, he was promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to the Third United States infantry. For some time within the past year he seted as quartermaster at Fort Wallace. Recently he received instructions to report to Albert J. Myer, chief signal officer, for staff duty, but had not yet reported. Though wounded three times, it was the last, which entered the back, fracturing the spine, which occasioned death. Lieutenant Beecher was an officer of unusual promise, brave, quick and intelligent, and his loss is felt to be another of those severe penalties which are the cost of war.

The following officers are announced as on the staff of the Major General commanding until further orders:—

Staff of the Major General commanding until further orders:—
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. W. C. Moore, Captain Pertieth Infantry, Aid-de-Camp.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel M. V. Sheridaa, Captain Secundary, Aid-de-Camp.
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Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. Schuyler Crosby, First Lieutenant First artillery, Aid-de-Camp.
Brevet Rejardier (eneeral Chauncey McKeever, Major Adjutant General's Department, Assistant Adjutant General's Breath Major W. M. Beebe, Captain Thirty-sight infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General's Brevet Major W. M. Beebe, Captain Thirty-sight infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General's Brevet Colonel George A. Forsyth, Major Ninth cavalry, Acting Inspector General (wounded).
Captain T. B. Weit, Eswanth cavalry, Acting Judge Advocale.
Brevet Major General L. C. Easton, Lieutenant Colonel Guariermanter's Department, Chief Quariermanter's Department, Chief Quariermanter's Department, Chief Comeral X. R. Norgan, Major Subdistence Department, Chief Ordered X. R. Norgan, Major Subdistence Colonel General M. R. Norgan, Major Subdistence Department, Chief Ordered X. R. Norgan, Major Subdistence Department, Chief Ordered M. R. Norgan, Major Guariermanter's Department, Chief Ordered M. R. Norgan, Major Guarier Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Fonklin E. Hunt, Major Captain Commissant, Chief Paymaster.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John McNutt, Major Ordenance Department, Chief Ordenance General SHERIDAM.
UHAUNGRY McKREVER, Assistant Adjutant General.

(From the New York Shiping List, Sept. 20.]
A daily paper in discussing the abuses of Quarantine gives the comparative rates for stevedores work charged by the Health Officer and Ship Owners Association.

Assuming the figures to be correct, they afford a striking commentary upon the system of extortion practised upon the shipowners at Quarantine to which the Shipping List has frequently taken occasion to direct attention. These and kindred abuses have unquestionably had the effect to drive considered away from the port, and if they be not speedily abated they can hardly fail to lead to serious results in the future. The same authority states that "a movement is on foot among the merchants and shippers of New York to induce Congress at its next session to pass a general quarantine law for all the ports of the United States, and to place the administration of all quarantine rules and regulations in the hands of United States offers." However this may be, it cannot be doubted that the quarantine laws of New York stand in urgent need of revision, and unless the power of the fleats Officer over vessels and their cargoes arriving at this portion be judiciously curtailed to the end that the interests of commerce may be better subserved, then it will be well to vest the whole matter in the hands of Monter of the fleats officers, and the greatly diminished in the duties were performed by United States employes, in connection with the customs department, instead of by a separate and independent body of officers, and the expense would be distributed fairly over the country instead of being an unfair burden on one locality.

Quarantine abuses, of which the item of steve-dores' labor forms but a small portion, have reached the point where pasience ceases to be a virtue, and it is high time that a persistent effort was made to put an end to them effectually, and this can be a heacoumplished by vigorous action on the part of the